ROLL-CALL OF NEW-YORK.

WHY THE EMPIRE STATE WILL SUPPORT HARRISON.

THE COGENT REASONS WHICH WILL INDUCE HER CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS TO VOTE

AGAINST A CHANGE. This great commonwealth will show her practical devotion to her own national weal, present and prospective, by giving her electoral vote to the party which is the champion of the great policy of Protection for American industries and American workingmen. An intelligent regard for her enormous manufacturing, farming and other great business enterprises will comrepudiate the heresy to which Grover Cleve land and his party are committed, that Protection is long line of our most eminent statesmen, from George estitutional; that it can be successfully assailed constitutional; that it can be successfully assailed neither from the point of view of constitutional right or practical expeniency. She further looks that she has been largely indepted to the bench tal operation of the Protection policy for her own great pro herity, for her faremost place in the galaxy of the states.

Suppose the roll of New York should be called by countles, and to each county the leading question should be put; Do you favor the re-election of President Harrison, and if so, way! What answer would they make? Well, assuming that they all desire to do the best they can for themselves, their responses may well take some such shape as this:

ALBANY—Yes, I'm for Harrison, because the Republican policy of Pretection has done well by wool.

publican policy of Frotection has done well by wool, hay, butter, eggs, hops and other commodities, upon Canadian farmer naturally doesn't take to the Ma Kinley tariff on agricultural products, but I do, for i my people. There are two flouristing cittes within my borders, Albany and Cohoes, both of which within my borders, Alisany and Coloos, both of white have been substantially benefitted by Protection. In the latter there are theiry-eight knitting mais, all of which are rouning on full time. One of Albany's leading merchants testifies that he is selling dress-goods for 15 cents which two years are brought 60 cc. its. Such facts as these compet me to conclude that Republicat success in November would be a good time for me and mine.

holog for Harrison. The McKinley tariff has done ch to promote the prosperity of the farmers. Its cite dural schedule greatly pleases me. I vote this a change at Washington.

ERCOME.—A good many of my people are tobacco-wers. They are obtaining higher prices for their oco this year than they did in 1890, and realiz that the increase has been brought about by the McKin-ley bill. The inerchants and manufactures of Educ-hanton have also prospered under the new tarif, Euclines has been good, prices have gone down. No change for me, please.

CATTARAUGUS -- I've always made it a rule to et well enough alone. The farmers in my domain ow when they are well off. What's the matter with the agricultural schedule of the McKinley bill that I should vote to destroy it? The farmers of n New York urgently needed to be protected Canadian comp tition, and the existing tariff them the necessary relief. Put me down for

from me, for I'm prospering under Protection. Ask the merchants and manufacturers of Anburn if basiness is not good; ask workingmen if their wages are not high, ask shoppers if prices are not lover than they were before the McKhiley bill began to operate. They'll all tell you the same story. None of them want a change.

factory which Henry Lister & Son, of Huddersfield, England, are erecting at Jamestown is such an emphatic vindication of the McKinley bill that it is no necessary for me to say anything. Prior to the passage of the bill, Lister & Son marketed nearly \$1. sage of the bill, there is son marketed nearly \$1,-600,000 worth, or 90 per cent of their annual output, in this country, but the effect of the new tariff was to deprive them of their entire American trade. Hence they have been compelled to move. The new tariff has made me a present of a new and important industry, it has put new hife into my farmers who magnitude better prices than they ever got before, it has improved business generally. Hurrah for Harrison!

CHENUNG. In 1860 the approximation of the country in the country of the country

CHEMUNG.-In 1880 the average annual earnings eac's individual employed in the manufacturing in distries of Elmira was \$375. In 1890 it was \$472 Rate of increase 25.87 per cent. These are the figres of the census bulletin recently issued. They issued, the census bulletin recently issued. They issued that my chief city is thriving under Processor. And what is true of Elmira is true also of the est of my lovely county, rural as well as urbandive us another term of Harrison.

CHENANGO.-1 am supporting Harrison and Pro tion because Harrison and Protection have done for their living, and they rally to the support of the Republican party whose tariff legislation has proved such a boon to the farmer. Barley, hay, oats, eggs, hops, beans, cabbages, onlons, potatoes and about everything else that the farmer produces are well looked after in the McKinley tariff. Oh, yes, I am opposed to a change.

CLINTON -I carnot but smile audibly as I listen to Smith M. Weed making free trade speeches. Why in 1884 he stumped the county declaring that "in the absence of a tariff we would have to compete with foreign iron ore producers who pay fifty cent for a day's work; so we would either be compelled to shut down the (Clinton) mines or the American citizen would have to work for fifty cents a day. If Mr. Weed now thinks nore of partisanship that he does of fostering home interests that's his look out. I shall continue to favor Protection because as made my mine, profitable, and generally has a will by me. And so say my workingmen yote coes to Harrison.

COLUMBIA.-I'm for Harrison. Why shouldn't I be, seeing that I'm a large wool raiser? With Pro-tection wool has a hopeful future; without it it has not. At Hudson and other points I have some important manufacturing industries, notably fron, and they are full of vitality under Protection. No Cleveland in mine!

CORTLAND,-I'm one of the barley counties. Do I desire the repeal of the duty of 20 cents a bushel on Canadian barley? Not much. Three cheers for Protection and put me down for Harrison.

Protection and put me down for Harrison.

DELAWARE.—Look for me in the Republican column on the 8th of November. My farmers have this
extract from the McKinley tariff pasted in their lints:
Barley is protected by a duty of 30 cents a bushel;
hay is protected by a duty of \$4 per ton; oats are looked after by a duty of 15 cents per bushel; eggs are protected by a duty of 5 cents per dozen; hops are guarded by a duty of 15 cents per pound; beans are guarded by a duty of 15 cents per pound; beans are taken care of by a duty of 40 cents per bushel; cubbages are protected by a duty of 3 cents each; ontom are secured by a duty of 40 cents per bushel; potators are guarded by a duty of 45 cents per bushel; vege tables generally are secured by a duty of 45 per cent apples are protected by a duty of 25 cents per bushel sheep are guarded by a duty of 51 50 each and tobacce is protected by a duty of 51 to 82 per pound.

DUTCHESS.—As a farming county, a tobacco-raising county and a manufacturing county I gratefully record by obligations to Protection. It has built up not a few of my leading industries: it is now proving a potent friend of my farmers. I speak feelingly when I add that I ferrently wish that a lax could be placed on scoundrelism high enough to prevent Democratic bosses from interfering with my ballot boxes!

ERIE.-I'm a firm believer in Protection. A few days ago one of my Buffalo manufacturers had thi to say to a reporter: "What wages do you suppose the Mexican marble and onvx workers get? they average only 30 cents a day. The men doing the same class of work in my shop average 83 a day That is the difference. Do you suppose that withou the protective duty I could pay such wages and com the protective duty I could pay such wages and com-pete with those Mexicans?" That is a fair sample of the talk of my other manufacturers. The report of the Census Bureno, so far as it relates to Buffalo industries, makes a first-class Republican Protection campaign document. It shows that in that city ten years of Protection have given work to 31,577 more men than were drawing wages in factories before, and has increased the individual earnings of each man more than one fifth.

ESSEX.-Why am I for Harrison? Because he stands for Protection. Why am 1 for Protection? Because of my beds of tron. Because of my important agr

cultural interests. Because of my pulp paper and other industries and business fonnes. It would be suicidal for me to vote for a party which regarding Protection is unconstitutional, would substitute Free FRANKLIN.-I belong to the group of counties near the Canadian border which have been materially as-

sisted by the agricultural schedule of the present tariff. Very little Canadian poultry is now sent over the line, and few Canadian eggs come this way. Consequently my farmers do considerably better with their eggs and poultry, as well as with their general line of agricultural products, than they did before the passage of the McKinley bill. Put me down for Harrison.

FULTON .- I am known familiarly as New-York's glove county. I make at Gloversville and Johnstown two-thirds of all the gloves worn yearly in the United States. And I'm a thoroughgoing Protection'st from conviction. I am indebted to the Republican party, which carefully fosters home industries for my ever increasing presperity. The effect of the McKinley bill has been to expand trade, to rake wages and at the same time to reduce prices to the consumers. Count on me to give Harrison a cordial support on election day.

GENESEE.-The rise in the duty on barley has been duly appreciated by my farmers. They raise reasons. One is that I am interested in the good deal of that staple, and under the new order of the tobacco which is grown in my valleys.

of things brought about by the McKinley tariff propose to raise a good deal more. I quite agree with the barley man who remarked recently that "a vot-for Civeland is a vote against the interests of every farmer in the State of New York who can raise a bushel of barley."

GREENE.-1 keep the gate of the Catakills and my first and only choice for President is Harrison My farmers raise a good deal of fruit-plums pears and apples-and they report that they are setting much better prices than they did in 1851.
We are presperous, happy and contented, and the supply of farm help is hardly equal to the demand.
Another term of Harrison, please.

HAMILTON.-I am a Protectionist, and therefore a supporter of Harrison for eight reasons. They are lumber, iron, corn, oats, buckwheat, polatoes, butter and hay. I might mention more reasons, but these will do, for they are all good ones. I know that Protection has been of service to these products of mine. Hence, concluding that Free Trade would prove decidedly detrimental to them, I oppose Cleveland and support iteration.

HERNIMER. -Little Falls and Dolgeville are my two jewels to which I point with pride. Each is an emphatic vindication of the Republican tariff policy, and an unanswerable protest against Democracy and Free Trade. Each is up to its eyes in business. The chie industry of Little Falls is the manufacture of knit underwear. It employs 1,500 hands, and sends to market annually an output worth \$3,000,000. One aid: "Our business, like that of all the other manu said: "Our business, like that of all the other manufacturers of knit goods underwear, is in a remarkably prosperous condition. Since the 1-t of Jenuary there seems to have been an outburst of activity. We can scarcely keep up with our orders, alineagh we run every day and five nights in the week. We believe that this presperity is due to the McKinley act. That act is shielding us from foreign competition."

Mr. Dolge reports in a shullar sizaln in relation to his great enterprises. It also appears that the expansion of business has been attended with an increase of wages to the worldnessen at Little Falls and Delge ville, and a cut in prices. I'm for Harrison with all my heart.

JEFFERSON.-What's the matter with me? I'm all right, for I want to see Harrison re-elected. I am one o he largest hay raisers in the state, and the McKinle the largest bay raisers in the state, and the McKamie-tariff, by levying a duty of \$1 per ton, has enabled my farmers to snap their fingers at the Canadian bay men. Before the McKinley law was passed my farm-ing sons were not doing very well. But now they get good prices for all they raise, and are effectually shielded from competition over the border. Kingston hav no longer being a memore to the presperity of Jefferson. I might go on and talk to the same effec-of borley. Governor Flower has a strong pull in Jefferson, but he can't pull my farmers away from Protection.

reported. Shill more gratifying is the increase during the decade in the number of hands emptyed and its amount of wages puid; the wages have increase not only actually, but relatively, the average ware per hand increasing from \$173 in 1850 to \$205 to 1850 or 27.04 per cent.

The comparative statement in regard to freedly manufactories and industries for the very 1850 at 1850 was 220, as another 180 for the year 1850. To another of establishments reporting in 1850 was 1850 was 220, as another 180 for the year 1850. To 501, and 5,201 in 1850. The amount of capital employed in 1850, was \$125,840,052, as against 811,646,749 in 1880. In 1890 the number of hands entrieved in these establishments was 100,485, and 1800 the property of hands of capital or these establishments was 100,485, and 1800 the property of the second of the second

and manufacturers might well rise up and call memodel of ingratitude. I rules such staples as out-barley, hay, and hops, and I have only to examine the agricultural schedule of the McKinley till to see that her linve hen pratected so us to meet the b steep of thous of the farmers. Presperity is reigning through out this country. What do I want of a change?

respondent writing from Lausville reported that "hera s elsewhere, the arteries of manufacture dilate and as elsewhere, the arteries of manufacture dilate and throb with the rich red blood injected by Dr. McKibley." A visit to the chair factory at Dansville in spired this observation. This fall the factory is doing a much greater amount of business than it ever die before, and cannot keep up with its orders. The duty placed upon slik plush has done much to expand the industry. As it is at Dansville so it is generally throughout my county. My farmers raise a good deal of barley, and are pleased to see that under the McKibley bill they are encouraged to raise more and show that the home barley is as good as the Canadian.

strike a supporter of Harrison. I raise a good many apples, and since the new tariff places a duty of 25 cents a bushel on all apples imported into this coun try, the Canadian grower of the fruit "tsn't in with me. The business of evaporating apples by new process has grown to be a very large indust and the duty gives the United States apple product he henefit of several home evaporating concerns, stead of driving them to Canada. I could give of cogent reasons why the Madison farmer is onposed a change. But this one will do for the present.

MONROE.—Why should I hanker for a charge

when the proofs of my prosperity abound on every side! It appears from a recent census report that in Rochester the average annual carning of each individual engaged in manufacturing industries increased from \$157 in 1880 to \$512 in 1800. Mighty but figures these for the calamity howlers! Take another point. Rochester's leading infusive is ready made clothing. The calamity howlers warned neopic that the passage of the Mckilley bill would put up the prices of such clothing, and that as an offset the manufacturers would reduce the wages of their working men. This prophecy of evil has falled in both particulars. There is no increased burdens for consumers, nother has there been a decline of wages, will the volume of business is expanding enormously. ade? It appears from a recent census report that I

MONTGOMERY.-I'm also a firm believer in th Republican policy of Protection. Let Democracy' Free Trade policy prevail and what would become o Free Trade policy prevail and what would become of my Amsterdam caepet m lis, which now gives steady and profitable employment to about 2.500 persons; What would become of my agricultural weeks, my grain factories and my other thriving industries. They would inevitably decline, even if they did not perish. So, too, a change to Free Trade would prove most disastrons to my farmers. They produced has year 70.000 tons of hay, and received \$1 more a ton for fit than they did the year previous. In other words, the McKintey tariff added a good many thou sand dollars to their income. Oh, yes, I'm heartily for Harrison.

NEW-YORK .- Owing to elecumstances which I need not mention, I am in the habit of going Democratic But fidelity to my enormous business interests admonishes me that it would be money in my pocket it went Republican. A member of the great firm of Hifany & Co. lately made this suggestive statement

"There is no politics in this. It is purely a matter of business. There was a time when the only work men we employed were a few watch repairers and engravers. We imported nearly everything we sold Now there is hardly a thing we sell which we do no make ourselves. Fans, opera glasses, Parts, Berlin and Vlenna knickknacks, clocks, bronzes and potters are shout the only thing, we import aside from preclaim stones, and many of these are now cut by our own workmen here. There is no doubt that the hariff his made this possible, and enabled us to employ 1,000 workmen in manufacturing where we formerly cut ployed none."

Hundreds of other merchants and manufacturers of the metropolis have tales of similar import to tell.

About the worst blow that could be dealt me would be a surrender of Protection as the guiling economic policy of our Government.

NIAGARA.-If you interview my farmers you will find that they are in excellent spirits; that they fed that the McKindey tariff embles them to get ahead. I support some 500 manufacturing exterprises. The are flourishing; the new tariff has been a promoter of their prosperity.

the biggest paper and wood pulp factory in this part of the State is that of the Lockport Pulp Com pany of Lockport. The managers of the concern say that the protective tariff is largely responsible its prosperity, and that all the stockholders and we nee of the concern will vote for Harrison and i

The managers of the Holly Water Works Compat report that "there has been an increase in the wage of many of our employes during the last two years the result of a greater demand for labor." The grumblers are few in my domains and I purpose to bet well enough alone. Put me in the Harrison

ONEIDA.-The Mohawk Valley, of which I am : proud part, is an ardent champion of Harrison. "The epudicate for Congress these pivotal questions; Mr. Bentley stand on the Chicago platform? Does

Mr. Bentley sland on the Chicago platform? Does ine invor the repeat of our protective hows? Is that fits position before the manufacturers, farmers, workingmen, hop-growers and cheesemakers of oneida and Herkimer?? I am inclined to think that Mr. Bentley will find it convenient not to reply to these questions. Protection has proved a boom to me, positions. Protection has proved a boom to me, positions. Protection has proved a boom to me, positions of its sort in the country. Under the establishments of its sort in the country. Under the McKiniey furifithere has been an increase of 40 per cent in the wages of the operatives, which has been accompanied by a marked reduction in the cast of worsted goods. Let Free Traders crack that not.

NNONDAGA.—Put me down for Harrison for several

ONONDAGA. Put me down for Harrison for several One is that I um interested in the lature

tariff placed on Sumatra leaf has substantially helped this interest and I have not forgotten that Mr. Cleveland in 1880 opposed even the low duties which were then levied on the Sumatra leaf. Then, again, take apples. The farmers of Onondaga this year in the

deen Manufacturing Company' of Geneva, N. Y. reports great enthusiasm among the Republicans of my nty, and quotes a member of one of the largest indries and manufacturing firms in his district, a long Democrat from the South, as saying to him a

the Harrison Administration. If we can enjoy the we have no de-tre whatever for any change in distration. We are going to vote for a mainte-of this one." That tells the whole story with lent fullows. Omario wants no change. It another term of Harrison.

DRANGE. Harrison, Protection and Victory! That's my rallying cry. The Bourd of Trade of my New-lears is endeavoring to secure the establishment of adelected ! What then ! Why, then the mills could not

"It is only a partial list. No mention is made of Newburg's two slik mills, or of the new industry at

or the firm that makes agate fromware at freedeaven, employing 1,400 men, has been a lifelong Woodhaven, efficiently he announced that he would tone for Harrison and Reld. He said: "Both times Mr. Gleveland ran I voted and worked for him and helped in the party's harran, but I can be longer antigonize my own baterests and the interest of the L490 men in our employ by lending emouragement to a free trade propagation. It is claim to me that the establishmen, of a free-trade astem would eventually force us to close our factor and throw out of work the operatives, the most of whom have how comfortable homes of long bland. Personally I Would strain a point to vote for Mr. Cleveland, but practical experience has given me a fear of the results of free trade, which no argument, personal or political, can overhalance."

TENSSELACER.—No change in the tariff policy for ne, plans: The McKinley bill has proved a good friend

ne, plens : The McKinley bill has proved a good friend me, please, the Merkine, bill his proved a good friend of the collar, cuft and shirt industry, one of the chief seeders of my pre-perity. Ask the brush or the oil post manufacturers of Landogburg, ask the paper manufacturers of Brainard II they desire any Free Trade in theirs. These great industries give employ-cent to thousands of people. Whatever injures hem breeds wide-spread disaster. Hands off the artif.

RICHMOND.-I do not do as much business as ome of my sister counties, but I do enough to appreciate the McKinley bill in all that it implies. If here is a farmer or a manufacturer in any one of my we lowns who thinks he would be better of under emocratic free Trade than under Republican Pro-cetion I have yet to make his acquaintance.

ROCKLAND. If you should take the frouble to ques ion the citizens of Haverstraw, of Orangeburg, of tony Point, or of any other place within my borderon would find that the large majority of them were doing well, were contented and given to taking appell view of the future of bushness. They want no charge of administration at Washington. I depend for my living principally on the sale of farm products and the output of factories. A charge from Projection to Free Trade would set me chanting the directory to the bill to the poorhouse."

ST. LAWRENCE.-For Hardson and Protection by columntion! If I took any other position I would e putting a knife to my own throat. My new sugar milk factory at Potsdam would never have been simblished but for Protection. Take away protection emblished but for Protection. Take away protection and my lumber piles would be knocked down by the serial and fall into the hands of the Canadian-Aithout Protection where would my wood paper and alphite pelly industries be; The rive markle plants of Governeur are working to their fallest capacity and make to keep up with their orders. All are making anony, prespecting continually going on and new desists continually being found.

SARATOGA.-Judge Davery, of Mechanicville, wa lately interviewed by a correspondent of "The Albany Journal." and this is what he said: "The scheficial results of the McKinley law are materially visible to any one here who is not pertism and the five mew knitting mills that are being recied are virtually due to the effects of that law, and each couplays is consequently a participant in the sensitis. By the real number of the tariff on weed only made in Norway and Sweden, great prospertly as resulted in this bushless. The large mills of the indison filter water Power and Paper Company have outlineasis tun for twelve months in the year, sefore the bill was a law nine months was considered all time, and not only that, but foreign-made pulp area deviced here in Mechanicville cheaper than it ould be made in the ndil here. These are facts herefore, with these facts in view. I cannot but can der the McKinley has one of the greatest measures over passed for the benefit of the working people."

SCHNECTAIV.—It is a matter of common remark at the venerable old city which hears my name has naterially visible to any one here who is not partis

but the venerable old city which hears my name has her youth and enterprise of late. once was inertia is now many headed enterprise. The demand for a change certainly doesn't come from me.

My manufactorics and arrival unit interests, which are
constantly increasing demand that Protection shall
be endorsed by the re-election of Harrison. That's
the way I look at it.

schollarie. I am commonly regarded as a hope lessly Democratic county. But it is clear that the leaven of Protection is getting in its work. The prolargest let the direction of a sick mill in Argusville, J. H. Clark, declares himself in favor of Harrison. He says that but for Protection to would never have been able to embark in business, and adds: "If I have the in favor of Harrison and Reed and Protection to average the letter of the protection of the same of prictor of a sick mill in Argusville, J. H. Clark, de-

SCHUYLER.-1 raise outs, terrley, wheat, corn wool, and buttep. Why, then, should any body ask me my politics! Is it supposable that I'll vote to cripple myself! If it is, then it is supposable that I'll vote for Cleveland and Free Trade. Oh, no. Give us another term of the safe, patriotic, efficient Harrison.

manufacturing. My carriage and steam engine builders, my manufacturers of woollen goods and of from castings make common cause with my farmers in protesting against the tariff plank of the Chicago Democratic platform, which means naked Free Trade-We're getting ahead now. We would get behind under a policy which desied us any protection whatever—the Cleveland policy.

STEUBEN.—I shall content myself with a ref-

rence to the new cement industry, which, thanks of prosperity. The effect of the founding of this

owe much to Protection. It is to be credited, for example, with the development of the Manhatian

SULLIVAN.—Here are a few statistics which I kept bands for the contounding of those who assert that

Afticles, Afticl	Imperts, 1889, \$2,050,346, 228,079, 6,758,297, 5348, 20,110, 2,671,104, 1,36,745, 13,779,719, 3,507,644	Innerts 1891. 81 078 879 12 857 1, 81 12 857 1, 81 12 857 17 12 857 17 12 857 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

sit \$5.07 sto \$0.88 arket for American farmers +18.04.2 It a similar cable should be prevented devoted to manu-factores. I dealed not it would be equally reassuring. I vote Harrison.

WAYNE.-I am one of the great outs-preducing counties, and hence I take off my but to the McKinley pariff which placed a duty of 15 cents a pound on out-Competition before October, 1800, was not limited Competition before October, 1830, was not limited to our own farmers. Oats from Canada supplied the market, and a large produck there mean low price-hers. The surp us was shipped to our markets, and as a result it was often found that they had experted so largely to the United States as to create a shorture at forme and relied the neits become that removed in the States. Since October, 1830, before for outs have immoved owing to the dair of the cents. I need family add that the archititural schedule of the McKlatey bill the done well by all my other crops.

WESTCHESTER.-1 defy any candid person to inmy domains and read the conclusion that I'm not thriving. My grangers and manufacturers are doing od apter the administration of President Hardson-nder a Protective administration. Do I need a mange Yes, I do, about as much as a duck needs swimming master.

WYCMING.-I desire to be recorded for Harrison and Protection. Sure. I am one of the regal counties which have not suffered a decrease of population during the last decade. What's the explanation? salt. I have thriven on my salf industry, and that sait. I have thriven on my sail industry, and that has thriven because of Protection. Before the works were started a barrel of sait brought from \$1 to \$21.60. Now it can be had for sixty cents. Let the Democrats get control at Washington and remove the duty and what would become of the #60 men comployed in my sait works: What would become of me! I couldn't go Clevchand. On, no. But me down for 1,400 melority for Hatrison.

YATES .- I'm another of the barl-y countles, and a barley county which is not a Republican county does not know how to conserve its awn welfare Ask the Vates farmers if they are auxious for a Ask the vates tarmers it like are arrived for a change if you want to get what is popularly known as "the grand laugh." Co into 15th vann and ask the men who run the factories or who find employment in them if they purpose to vote out Protection and vote in Pies Trade, it you want to organize a Harrison ratification meeting. Yates has no use for Grover Cleveland.

TO CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Great frauds were perpetrated on the registry has year and will be attempted this year. If you value the elective frauchise and would protect your rights and prevent fraud, it is your duty to see that no one registers from your house noless legally entitled to do so. EXAMINE THE REGISTRY LIST, a public copy of which will be at your place of registration every day up to Election Day. If you find that any person is registered from your house who does not live there report at once to the Republican County Committee at the Fifth Avenue

A DEMOCRATIC WAIL FROM NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nov. 1 .- Enclid Mactin, chaleman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued an an effort on the part of the Prohibitionists to captur the State Legislature. He avers that he has made a exstensitic inquiry and discovered that eighty-nin legislative candidates on the Republican and Populists' tickets are pledged to vote on statutory prohibition in case they are elected. On joint ballot there are 133 votes in the Nebraska Legislature, and Mr. Martin avers that if these eighty nine condidates are elected they will be able to place a prohibition law on the statute books.

DETERMINED NOT TO SHOW THE REGISTRY LISTS.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.-Judge Henry, of the Jackson County Cheuit Court, yesterday granted the petition of the Republican City Committee for a mandamus to compel Recorder Owsley to allow Republican's to make a copy of his registration lists. Mr. Owsley immeas the higher court carnot act before Election Day, no conv will be made.

GOOD FOR WATCH-MAKERS.

WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE FOR THEM.

AMERICAN WAGES PAID TO THOUSANDS WHO BUT FOR THE TARIFF WOULD HAVE TO COM-PETE WITH EUROPEAN PAUPER LABOR.

The American watch industry, according to the testimony of Hayden W. Wheeler, John Frick, David C. Dodd, jr., R. s. Hamilton and others engaged in the jewelry trade, owes its present prosperity to the Republican policy of Protection, and the jewellers say that it is the duty of every man engaged in the trade to vote for the party that has built up the industry n America, and will continue to do so. of the American watch industry to a tariff for Pro-tection, as told by Mr. Wheeler, who has been engaged in the trade for years, points out the benefits of Pro-tection and shows how the industry has grown and thrived. Here is some valuable information Mr. Wheeler has learned concerning the trade:

"At the present time the industry is more preserous than ever before," said he, "and it is more product now. The commercial value of this output is between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and the watch factories furnish steady employment at remunerative wages to thousands of employes. Not more than one-tenth of the first costs of the product can be charged to raw material, hence nine-tenths must go to the

"The history of the growth of the watch industry in the United States shows the benefits of Protection, in 1850, in a small factory in Roxbury, Mass., Messes. Dennison, Howard & Davis, began the experiment of fashioning the 150 parts of a watch movement by nachinery. It was at that time only an ideal proess, intended to produce an ideal American watch for its like had never been made, and the whole mechanical processes were yet to be evolved out of the experiment and proved by trial. Years of patient toll and persistent New-England pluck mastered the problem, and the American watch was offered for sale at the price for which an English watch of like size and quality could be imported and soid for, after paying the import duty of

for existence. The market was full of English watches with which its American competed and which colonial days up to that date. All efforts to market the small American product, or increase the capital o tide over the experimental period having falled, ankruptcy followed in 1857. The industry started p again, but the promoters found a market already occupied, dealers and consumers slow to remize that dustry had no protective teriff to assist it in getting on its feet, and advancement was slow and financial

joined hands, and watch factories had multiplied, every resumption of specie payment there began a reduc-tion in prices, which, between 1872 and 1892, aver-

tion at prices, which, between 1872 and 1892, averaged from 50 to 75 per cent, and the purchaser to-day hays his American watch for less than half the price paid for a similar timepiece, of English make or of American make, in 1872. Competition produced this result, and the American watch of 1832 is much better than the American watch of 1872.

"The movement industry is not all that the tariff has built up. The case industry must necessarily keep pace with the movement industry and as the average case is more than the equivalent in dollars and cents of the average movement, the annual market value of both pr dacts represents not less than \$20,000,000. The combined industries (urnish employment to thousands of men and women, and they seems better wages than the ordinary American wage extrems, because of the delicacy, precision and skill necessary to success.

op with only 25 per cent protection. Without the additional protection furnished through the premium of gold from 1862 to 1892 for its upbuilding, the year 1892 could not possibly count its \$20,000,000 business from the American watch ladustry alone. It could not purnish the thousands of sittings in healthy, wellcapped by Protection. Look at Fort Ann, for example, here is what a correspondent reports. The few small industries in town were never more busy than at this time. The Cains Falls woulden mill under its new apperintendent has every room filled with workers. The pulp mill, a new halastry, using the lower power, it paids their work as the pelicipal owner says, for all the worth. They run night and day with a large order for all they can make for the coming year. Several new houses are being built in and about the village and every must that wants work on get it. Farmers are selling their surplus hay for \$14 or \$15 a ton, and bootstow at 75 cents per bushel."

WAYNE_-I am one of the great nats-producing countries, and hepce I take off my bat to the McKinley and relief proceed a flux of 15 cents a pound on only.

TAMMANY'S GREEDY PAW.

IT WANTS THE PATRONAGE OF NEW YORK'S TWO MUSEUMS.

Is Tenemany Hall hereafter to select the employes of the M topolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History? Is a question which has been agreement in friends of these institutions since the torset of _ imate failed to appropriate the sum which the law payod by the Legislature last winter permits it to allow, and which the trustees say is necessary custata'n the museums and keep them open on sunays and the designated week-day evenings. The sem put into the provisional estimates for 1893 for each museum was \$50,000, but the law inthorizes the Board of Estimate to appropriate \$70, one for each institution. Unfortunately the law is not mandatory, and the appropriation can be made

as the Board directs. Tammany Hall is always dissorteded if there is any "patrona e" which it does not control. In its eyes the places of the employes in the Museum of Art and Natural History are "pa'ronage," and they ought to be included in Tammany's long and fat spoils-roll. The employes have been heretofore appointed by the trustees of the respective institutions and have been selected wholly with a view to their fitness and efficiency. This mode of selection does not suit the Wigwam chiefs. They want to get their clutches apon every place that can be used for political ad vantage and can be made to furnish their beeiers with a chance at the city treasury. Orders have there fore been issued from Tammany Hall, it was said vesterday, to the Board of Estimate, refusing the ful yesterday, to the Board of Estimate, remains the full appropriation unless the museum employes were put ander civil service," which means, of course, that they shall be appointed by the Tammany leaders, and that the trustees are no longer to lave a voice in their selection.

Neither Controller Myers nor President Barker, of the Tax Department, cared to discuss this subject yesterday.

WESTERN UNION POSTPONES ACTION. The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Con-

pany met yesterday to act upon the disposition to be made of the increase of \$13,000,000 in the capital stock authorized at the special meeting of stockholders. It was resolved, on advice of counsel, to postpone any action, as certain legal formalities must be plied with before any of the stock can be issued. An adjournment was taken until November 10.
It was reported in Wall Street that a stockholder dent, owing to Dr. Norvin Green's Illness, outlining the charter authority of the directors. It was said that this letter led to the postponement of action by the directors. It is understood, however, that the directors are agreed upon a determination to distribute 10 per cent on the capital stock to the present shareholders.

A COLLEGE FRATERNITY MAGAZINE.

The first number has just been issued of a new monthly magazine, "The Fraternity," devoted to the monthly magazine. The Fraternity," devoted to the interests of the college Greek letter societies. The aim of the publishers, F. M. Crossett and Eugene H. L. Randolph, is to make a periodical that will appeal to all fraternity men, and keep them fully informed as to the latest news of the various Greek letter societies. The publication is especially timely in view of the exhibition which the fraternities propose making at the World's Fair in Chicago, the preparations for which are fully described in the first number. If

TO REDEEM NEW-JERSEY.

WHY REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

POPULAR DISGUST WITH THE RULE OF BOSS ABBETT AND HIS CONFRERES-EXCEL-

> LENT WORK OF MR. KEAN AND CHAIRMAN MURPHY. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1 (Special).-The State of New-

Jersey had 1,000 Republican plurality in 1888 outside the county of Hudson. Setting aside the fact that the Republicans expect to carry that county, for reasons which have acknowledged weight, it can be demon strated that the party is much stronger than it was four years ago in its National ticket. Add to this the vast influence of State Issues, and the cause of Repubhean confidence of victory a week from to-morrow is made plain. One reason why the Republican can didates expect to carry the State is that they began their right with that intention and have never faltered. In previous years doubts began and doubts ended the campaigns. In this year hope developed into con-fidence early, and there has been the inspiration of victory from the beginning. For this Mr. Kean, the He has had experience as chairman of the State Com mittee, and when he was nominated for Governor he knew what to do and how to do it. Then Franklin Murphy was made chairman and brought his great executive talents to bear upon the situation. Giv-ing up all private engagements, Mr. Munphy has worked day after day in the solution of the political problem and is ready to give the result. There has been a united party behind these two men, and there has not always been complete unity heretofore. This has improved the effectiveness of work also. In short, the political machinery of the Republican organization has in this campaign been in a condition seldom known

before, and it has run perfectly. The reasons for Republican confidence are, however, not based upon the excellence of political manage-ment, but upon the evidences of popular feeling which have been given in numistakable form.

For three years New Jersey has been under Demo-eratic boss rule, and this election gives the people an opportunity to clear out the gong. Political workers New Jersey have been witting to follow leaders, but they are opposed to bossi in. The Issue of the elecion this fall is bossism. There are six of them who have been running the Democratic party. They are Thompson, Boss Nelson Pidcock, Boss Miles Ross and Boss Allen McDermott. They have raied and man aged the Democratic party, and they have run it for their personal interests. Boss Abbett has had the tovernorship. He had the salary raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, and in return for the increased wages has ren the state government with a view to making himself United States Senator. He might have een content with high pay for better work, and with the apportunity to help his political ambitions, but he has not. He has made his sens officeholders and turned thousands of dollars a year into their pockets; he made his brother a state officer; he treasury lees hes of his friends and personal hangerson. He has run the State government, so far as podide, in his personal interest. There are stories of his relations to public measures which will not bear reastonish "Dave" Hill himself. The Governorship has been a big thing for Boss Abbett, and too fat a thing to make it printable for the people to allow him any further interest in or control thereof.

Box, James Smith, jr., is another of the same kind Boss Smith lives in Newark. He created a Board amed his own men as associate members. The Board f Works runs the whole city government, and Boss ie, islation entire control of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, and has run that board to suit him-self. He has made his benchman State Treasurer, has created and controls a State Subway Commiswire strung by a telegraph, telephone, electric light or trolley-ratirond company. He was in active rela-tions with the coal combine. He has at least a score of other associations with legislative measures

He has grown rich.

Boss - Billy Thompson is the owner of the Gloncester race-track and of a resort at Gloucester City which has been indicted. Thompson himself has been indicied, and the protection of his bessship alone

Boss Miles Ross is the author of the coal combine bill and the Jersey representative of the combine, which has made the price of coal \$6 a tom, instead of \$5.

Hoss Pidcock has been notorious in New-Jersey

profits from his bossship are large.

Boss McDermott is the man who was repudiated by the Jersey Chy Democrats as candidate for Mayor. He gets \$20,000 a year from state offices, is a Subway Commissioner, and is counsel for the race-track gambiers.

These are the men who have run the Democratic party in New-Jersey and who are now asking to be sustained at the polls. Their defeat and downtall are arged as a popular movement for public purposes, askid from partisan considerations, and their conduct is one of the reasons why Republicans feel confidence in the result on the 5th of November. Other reasons will be given hereafter.

Democratic claims of success in New-Jersey have been steadily reduced. In the newspapers they have got down to about 4,000. In private talk they have come down to 2,000. This on a vote of 315,000.

STIRRING WORDS TO VETERANS.

ADDRESS OF THE LOGAN LEGION OF ERIE COUNTY TO SOLDIER VOTERS.

Buffalo, Nov. 1 (special).-The Logan Veteran Legion f Erle County has Issued its final address of th ampaign to the soldier voters. Its recent reply to the circular of the alleged "National Veterans' Tariff Reform League," of New-York City, attracted much at tention, and has had a marked effect in bringing the eterms to the standard of Harrison and Reid. final circular of the Legion, which is being sent to both Republican and Democratic comrades, says the time has once more arrived when, as veterans, they are called upon to battle for the right. "Upon the one side," it says, "should be railled every man who wore the blue, standing shoulder to shoulder with the loyal citizens of the country, who personally, and by the acts of the party whom they represent, have shown themselves the friends of those who fought chown themselves the friends of those who fought the battles of the Union. Comrade henjamin Harrison early responded to his country's call, and won distinction upon the field of battle. His brilliant ministry record is a matter of bistory with which you are familiar." The utterances and writings of the two candidates are paralleled with telling effect. Comparing Whitelaw Reid and Adhi Stevenson, the veterans say: "With such candidates arrayed against each other, there should not be a question as to where the Union veteran should stand, and active, aggressive work should be done from now until the battle is over."

CAN SENATOR OSBORNE VOTE:

Poughkeepsle, N. Y., Nov. 1.-Edward B. Osborne, who got the senatorship from this district in defiance who got the senatorsing from this district in denance of a decision of the Court of Appeals, registered on saturday from the 11d District of the Fourth Ward. As he has lived in Albany with his son for two or three years, and only occupied a room here at one of the hotels occasionally, an attempt has been made have his name stricken from the list. Judge Barnard this morning granted un order to show cause why this should not be done, returnable on Thursday.
The order was served on Mr. Osborne and the inspectors of the district. Mr. Osborne's vote was
challenged last year, but he swore it in.

NOTES ABOUT THE NAVY YARD.

It was officially announced at the Navy Yard yesterday that Miss Mary Mosby, daughter of the Mayor of Cincinnati, had been selected to christen the 3,000 ton cruiser Cincinnati, with the ever-present and ndispensable bottle of wine, when that vessel starts down the ways into her element-salt water-on Mondays fine ways into her element and we do day morning next. A large delegation of officials and merchants from Cincinnati will accompany Mayor John B. Mosby and his daughter to New-York, and they will start to return in time to insure their arrival back at Cincinnati to vote before the polis close. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, which has

being ov-rhauled, will be floated out to-day or to-morrow. The officers of the vessel were invited to a banquet, given in their honor at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by the executive co

unveiled at Central Park.

Lieutenant W. Irving Chambers, who has been on duty on the cruiser Atlanta since December 19, 1889, was yesterday transferred to duty at the Torpede Station, Newport Lieutenant Harry M. Hodges was transferred from the receiving-ship Vermont to succeed Lieutenant Chambers, on the Atlanta.